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Congress takes hold of business like a man who returns to a job for which he feels himself unequal.

Mr. Cleveland is the first President to go into the demand and supply of cabbage Beed in a message to Congress.

The New York Herald opposes the come tax because it is monarchical. But that fact would commend it to the Cleve-

If Mr. Cleveland wanted the Van Alen correspondence published, it is evident that he is in that state of mind when he would

Of course the cotton tax refund will be pushed to the front. The claims are owned by speculators, and there would be millions in it if Congress could be induced to pass it.

If the President actually believes, as he "thousands of neighborhoods well-known fraudulent penwhy does he not have them inves-

To-day Mr. Voorhees is for an early disposition of the Wilson bill, and the day fore he wanted everybody to be heard. Thus he illustrates the uncertainty which is working destruction to business

Attorney-general Olney takes occasion, in his report, to say that he does not approve of the Sherman anti-trust act. The Attorney-general is one of the ablest corporation lawyers in the center of corpora-

Trat Democratic county which issued seven-per-cent. bonds and paid commissions for placing them will not be made happy by the statement that Gibson county has placed \$150,000 at 5 per cent. and a premium

If it is true that Senator Morgan, of Alafight the Wilson bill, chances for the defeat of that measure are improved. Defeated in this Congress, free trade for the benefit of foreigners only will be rejected by the House which will be elected next fall.

The thousands of women in the farm houses of the land to whom the tramp is constant terror, when the men folks are away, will not appreciate the champoinship of those cowardly and often brutal professienals by Governor Lewelling, of Kansas. But the Governor is a sort of political tramp, anyway.

Since the Lehigh strike has been settled by arbitration and compromise, one may be permitted to express surprise that this was not done at the beginning, to the great benefit of all concerned, including the pub-"Concessions were made on both sides," says the dispatch. That is all that is necessary to settle any controversy between reasonable men.

The verdict of the coroner that Professor Tyndall died from an overdose of chloral will excite a general desire to know whether he was addicted to the use of the drug and lost conrol of himself or simply took a single overdose by accident. In either case it seems strange that one of the foremost scientists of his time should meet his death in so ignoble a way.

The President having sent the name of Mr. Hornblower to the Senate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, it may be expected that the Democratic committee will promptly report upon the nomination, that the matter may be settled, as several important cases wait upon a full bench one of which is the tax case of Indiana brought by the railroad companies,

Evils sometimes correct themselves by had that reform becomes nec The game of football seems likely to furnish an example of this. It has be come so dangerous and so overgrown with technicalities as to create a demand on al sides for such changes in the rules of the game as will make it less perilous for players and more interesting for spectators. As the proposed reform begins at Yale College it is likely to be effective.

These are the times when the man who has a few acres of land which will yield him food and a house which will afford shelter realizes the advantage over the man who, as a wage-worker, usually seems to have more of the good things of life. Because professional calamityites and demagogues have, by misrepresentation, made the country believe that the farmer has been having a harder time than all the rest of humanity, many people have abandoned small farms and sought the cities. This year they would be better off on the little

Recently Senator Gordon, of Georgia, who subordinates, in a lecture referred to the throw the Kalakaua government. In that ers and dealers? "We could sell more car-

to all the fettered millions of the earth," whereupon the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier flies into a rage and says:

It is the simple statement of a fact to say that the United States flag is the symbol of their subjugation to more than twelve millions of the citizens of the United States. General Gordon's "pretty and patriotic" sentiment, therefore, is more pretty and patriotic than true.

What does the News mean when it says that 12,000,000 people regard the flag of the United States as the symbol of their sub-8.00 jugation? What more does the Cleveland organ want than President and Congress? Is there anything more of the lost cause for which it yearns? Would it be happy to have the stars and bars substituted for old glory? If so, there never will be a better opportunity to make the at-

GETTING HIS EYES OPENED.

The captain of the Klickitat, which arrived at Port Townsend on Monday from Honolulu, says: "Minister Willis told me he was surprised to meet so many broad minded, law-abiding and thoroughly intelligent people in Hawaii." The Louisville Courier-Journal publishes a portion of a private letter written by the Minister's wife to a friend in Louisville, dated Honolulu, Nov. 11, in which she says: We have received a most cordial welcome

from every one, and find this little city one of the most beautiful and charming places I have ever seen, with a society which for intelligence, culture and refinement I do not think can be excelled anywhere. Mr. Willis has had all the honor of state ceremonials and society recognition which could be shown to the representative of his government. He has received official and social calls from the President of the pro visional government, the Cabinet, the judges of the Supreme Court, the heads of the different departments, the admiral and the officers of the United States ships which are here in the harbor. I am glad to tell you that Mr. Willis seems to have made a most favorable impression upon all the community of both parties.

It is evident from this that Mr. Willis has not imitated the example of Paramount Blount in turning his back on the respectable citizens of Honolulu and associating exclusively with royalists and favorites o the Queen. It is also apparent from what Mr. Willis said to the captain of the Klickitat, and from what his wife writes, that they both have been agreeably surprised to find the leaders of the revolution and the supporters of the provisional government to be educated and cultivated people the best in Honolulu. Read between th lines these statements indicate that the minister and his wife went to Honolulu expecting to find the supporters of the provisional government a very different class of people from what they found them. Undoubtedly, Mr. Willis had received his cue from the State Department at Washington where the members and supporters of the provisional government are regarded as lot of disreputable fellows, political adventurers and conspirators against her Majesty the Queen. Personal contact and association with them has disabused his mind and that of his wife of the false impression thus made upon them before they sailed They went there prejudiced, and their prejudices have been removed.

In 1854 Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsyl vania, was appointed by President Frank lin Pierce Governor of the Territory of Kansas. The great fight between freedom and slavery was then in progress, and Reeder was sent to Kansas to represent the views of the administration and assist in the establishment of slavery. Being a Democrat, it was supposed he could be depended upon to carry out his instructions. But personal contact with the settlers and a careful study of the situation in the Territory made a free soiler of him, and instead of becoming the tool of the administration he became, first, a sympathizer with, and then an ally of the free State men. This led to his summary removal, and later the Free State party elected him to the United States Senate.

It would be odd, and yet not very surprising, if Mr. Cleveland's minister to Hawaii should follow the footsteps of Mr. Pierce's Governor of Kansas by becoming a convert to the anti-administration policy. Perhaps an inkling of something of this kind has caused the sudden dispatching of the revenue cutter Thomas Corwin to Honolulu. What the administration wants in Honolulu is a representative who will only see and hear one side of the case. Paramount Blount filled the bill admirably, but Mr. Willis seems to be getting his eyes opened.

A PRECEDENT.

The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser says that in ordering American troops ashore for the purpose of preservation of peace and the pratection of property, "ex-Minister Stevens was merely obeying a standing order of the State Department given by Secretary Bayard in 1887 to the American minister in Honolulu, and caused to be given to the naval forces there whenever necessary for the 'maintenance of public order.' " This is true, and it might be added that he was only following well-established precedents. This was not the first time that American troops had been landed at Honolulu for the same purpose. In 1874, when Queen Emma and Prince David Kalakaua were candidates for the throne, made vacant by the death of King Lunalilo, Kalakaua was elected. He was friendly to the Americans while Queen Emma leaned to the British. When it became known that Kalakaua had been chosen King a mob of Queen Emma's adherents broke into the building where the vote had been taken, attacked members of the Legislature and refused to let the committee which had been appointed to inform Kalakaua of his election leave the grounds. At this juncture, upon the request of Kalakaua, Mr. Pierce, our then minister to Honolulu, called for troops from two United States war vessels which were lying in the harbor, the Portsmouth and the Tuscarora, and within an hour they landed 150 officers and men with a gun. This force surrounded the government building and quelled the riot, and our minister immediately recognized the Kalakaua government. He knew where American interests lay, and he did not hesitate to exercise his discretionary power in requesting American troops to be sent ashore to preserve the peace and protect property. His action was not disavowed by his government, and no secret, underhanded attempt was made to over-

revolution. In the former case American troops actually interfered, and by force and arms suppressed a popular outbreak and established a government. In the latter case they were under orders to remain strictly passive, and did not lift a finger in favor of either side.

AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION.

The communication of Bishop Chatard, printed in yesterday's Journal, in which he takes exceptions to the criticisms of this paper upon the recent address of Monseignor Satolli, is written in a spirit which could be adopted with great advantage by all those who attempt to discuss the subject. The Journal, however, has no apology to make. It believes in an American nonsectarian school system, and it has criticised the utterance of Mgr. Satolli when directed against it as it would that of a representative of the Church of England, should he come here, and, without any purpose of becoming an American citizen, with a limited knowledge of American affairs and the genius of American institutions, and with no more interest in our Constitution than in whatever organic law Austria may have, to tell the American people that the perpetuity of their Constitution would be secured by having the public schools made essentially schools of the Episcopal Church. The Journal has not a particle of prejudice against Mgr. Satolli because he is a Roman Catholic, or against parochial or sectarian schools. It is, however, very hostile to any proposition to divide the school fund, whether made by Protestants or Catholics, because it would destroy the public school as we know it to-day. If Catholics are given a pro rata share of the public school money, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and even Seventh-day Adventists would have the same right their respective shares. The revenues of the State would, in such case, be divided into so many driblets that there could be no good free schools, but those who would educate their children must contribute out of their own means, while the children of those who are poor must remain ignorant. One of the advantages of the public school s that it brings the children of the rich and the poor, and of all creeds and of no creeds, together and fuses them. All come to regard themselves as a part of a great whole. Thus the public school is the normal school to teach American citizenship. The church schools, on the contrary, would livide the children into two, three or half dozen sects, which would come to re-

gard each other with jealousy. Nor is there evidence to sustain the claim that the church school will insure a higher moral standard in citizenship. So large a part of all dogmatic religions pertains to future existence and so little to this that such teaching does not much influence the conduct of individuals to each other or to the state. The statistics of prisons do not warrant the assumption that those who are in them are there because they are ignorant regarding religion, but because they have not been schooled in ethics-ethics which are taught, or should be, in the pub-

The Journal has no sympathy with the bigoted and stupid attacks upon the Catholic Church. Among its communicants are many thousands of the best citizens of the Republic. In all periods of peril to the Republic they have as freely given their lives as other citizens. The publication of such things as the bogus encyclical letter, which the Journal ridiculed when it first appeared, is wicked if not silly, and the assertion that no good citizen can be a Catholic is discredited by the evidence presented by the lives of thousands of Catholics who are exemplary citizens. But whenever any one representing the Catholic hierarchy advocates a division of the public school fund, or the representative of any other creed announces a policy which would make the public school in any sense an annex of his particular dogma, or should insist on introducing any exercise into the school which may conflict with the rights of conscience regarding religion the Journal will be very sure to make a prompt protest.

LABOR FIRST-CAPITAL LATER.

Oulte a number of manufacturers in this vicinity will tell the inquirer that as manufacturers they are not so much averse to free trade; as manufacturers they can compete with outsiders. They have been satisfied with the McKinley law, but if the country wants something else they will not object if the change is made at once. When asked how they can compete with European manufacturers they reply by making goods as cheaply as they are made in Europe. But they always go on to explain that free trade will make a vast difference with the men they employ. They admit that labor will suffer, because anything which places the competition upon the same plane will, to use the words of the author of the Mills bill, "place the labor of the United States on the same plane as that of Europe." "Our employes will not get \$10 or \$15 a week," said a prominent manufacturer, "when we have anything like free trade, but about the same wages as are paid in Europe, namely, from \$5 to \$7 a week. Labor is the great item in production, and when it is an equal contest between the American and the European manufacturer wages must approximate the European standard."

Such manufacturers, however, out of humor at the present condition of affairs, cannot contemplate a reduction of wages with the indifference some of them now Such a reduction of wages, a loss of half the purchasing power of labor, or even a third or a quarter, means a very general demoralization for a time. The race improves under a generous diet, with comfortable shelter and hopeful and cheerful conditions, but when a once well-fed and sheltered class, with cheerful surroundings, is forced to an inadequate diet and to comfortless quarters, the change involves loss of strength, purpose and char-

But there is somthing more. The loss of a third of the wages to the worker means a shrinkage of one-third of the volume of consumption. How long can this go on without reaching all kinds of manufacturstars and stripes as "the symbol of hope case Minister Pierce went much further riages under free trade for a year or two, that England has an income tax. Yes, and ject.

than Minister Stevens did in the recent because we could make them cheaper," said one of the Parry brothers to the Journal, in August, 1892; "but after two or three years we should sell less carriages than now, because the incomes of people from their business and industry would so fall off that a large number of those who purchase now could not purchase under free trade." There are always good times when wage earners are fully employed at good wages, because they are the largest consumers of the staple products of the coun-

The decision of Judge Bartholomew the Van Stan case sustains the contention of the Journal in regard to the compensation allowed by law to officers of election. The case turned on the point whether such officers were laborers in the sense of entitling them to the benefit of the eight-hour law. The court holds that they are not, and consequently cannot claim two or three days' wages for one day's work. The decision is manifestly right, and puts a quietus on a bit of jobbery that, under the Tammany methods which have been growing up here, threatened to become perma-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Two of Them. Wibble-The fellow that invented the pneumatic tire got on to a soft thing, didn't he' Wabble-So do the fellows who use it.

Infantile Depravity. "That baby next door cries all day. The poor thing must be sick." "Sick, nothing. It's father is a newspaper man and has to try to do his sleeping in the

Reasoning It Out. Tommy-Paw, does the Lord give peopl what they pray for?

Mr. Figg-Usually. Tommy--I guess they hasn't been much praying done, or all the things would have been given away by this time.

Partly Obeyed. "Made an awful mistake at the Gotrox's reception. Stepped up to one of the guests and told him to call me a horse and car-

"Did he do it?"

"No. He called me an ass." ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Martha Wilson, founder of the Martha Wilson Home for Old Ladies in New York, died last week, leaving \$1,000,000 which is likely to go to charity. The Army and Navy Journal announces that Corporal Bear-in-the-Cloud and Private Horse-Turned-Back of Troop L, First Cavalry, have saved up money enough to buy their discharges. The Minister of Paris Police, M. Lepine,

thinks that vanity is a very powerful motive among Anarchists, and with the hope of quieting their activity he begs the papers not to publish their portraits. When (or if) the Harvard Annex becomes an incorporate college of Harvard University, the women's classes will go on at Fay

House just the same. There is no plan or thought of coeducation in the pending ar-George Gould paid his fare on the Norfolk & Southern road the other day. He was off on a duck-shooting expedition, had

forgotten his pass, and the conductor didn't know him. "I am sorry, sir," said that official, "but you will have to pay." George paid and looked pleasant. The King of Portugal has just conferred upon Mr. Alphonse Le Duc, of New Or leans, the rank and decoration of commander in the Order of Christ. Le Duc was an alternate commissioner at the world's fair and made himself very solid

Mr. George Hatwell, who is still living in Buffalo, aided in building the railroad from Albany to Schenectady about the year 1830, and was one of those who rode on the engine on the train's first trial trip to the latter city. Mr. Hatwell is eighty-six years old and has been a resident of Buffalo for

with the Portuguese commissioner, Mr. Ri-

A governess, writing from South Africa says: "The life of a governess on a farm is truly terrible for English girls; indeed few can stand it. Often the people, except the children, can only speak Dutch, and for weeks together you will see no one else; your bedroom will have a mud floor, baths are an unknown luxury, while there will be absolutely no sanitary arrangements. Dr. Francis Parkman, the late historian had a strict idea of justice. A friend me him one day walking along the street lead ing a street boy with either hand. "What in the world are you doing, Parkman?" asked the friend. "I found that Johnnie here had eaten all of the apple instead of dividing with his little brother. I am going to buy another for the younger boy, and make Johnnie watch him while he

Pastor Kneipp, the famous discoverer of the "barefoot cure," who was recently appointed chamberlain by the Pope, cared little for the honor. He did not even take the trouble to open the letter announcing the appointment, and first learned of the honor conferred upon him by the arrival of a deputation at the Woerishofen cloister to congratulate him. He declined to be addressed, however, as "monsignor." It was with difficulty that he was persuaded to leave his retreat to go to Rome to thank

"Fellow-citizens," said Jerry Rusk in one of his congressional fights, "my opponent, t seems, is ashamed of being charged with being a laborer, and in his nice, aristocratic way he boasts that he has had others to do his work for him. He says that owned a stage line, and I want to say to you right here that he tells the truth, and that I am proud of it. I not only own a line, but I have driven the stages myself, and I drove them well, and no man who ever went with me ever got left, and this is what I want to tell you concerning this congressional canvass. If you get into my stage, you will be in safe quarters, and l will get you there every time," And he

"I'm not afraid," the youngster said, "Of any bogy man, I don't believe that he exists-

So prove it if you can." And then the nurse's ready wit A deal of trouble saved; "The trolley-car will catch you, sir." She said. And he behaved. -Washington Star.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The people air questionin' the divinity ov United States Senators.-Jedge Waxem. It is always best that the truth about everything should be known to everybody. -New York Sun.

The liberty bell returned in a blaze of glory and a bill for refreshments, etc., of 3.099.81.—Philadelphia Call. Every husband hears a great deal about some other husband who lets his wife manage the money.-Atchison G.obe. A cold wave seems to have struck the Democratic platform. But it'll be all right

in the sp.ing.-Atlanta Constitution.

Ought not Messrs. White and Gilder now see that Mr. Van Alen's \$50,000 is returned to him?-New York Mail and Express. No woman is going to saw wood and say nothing. If she has to saw the wood the world will certainly hear from her .- Gal-Now that foreign eggs are to go on the

foreign actors feel perfectly at home. -Washington Post. It is suspected that Cleveland has just entered upon a protracted period of prayer for the passage of his tariff bill.-New York Commercial Advertiser. Little Boy-Mamma, may I have a nickel

free list, we ought to be able to make the

to paint my sled? Mamma-No, my son. Your papa needs all the nickels to paint the town.-Pittsburg Post. If you want a welcome with a cordiality that can't be doubted, make a call on a couple who have been married about three weeks.-New York Mercury.

she has a House of asinine peers and a crumbling hereditary monarchy also.—New York Commercial Advertiser. She (from the Hub)-Cremation has become quite a fad in Boston. He-That is

very interesting. What degree of heat is required to thaw out a Bostonian?-Life. A great citizen, named Rightmire, has risen out West to proclaim a new political party. It will probably be known as Rightmire's Nightmare,-New York Advertiser. While Mr. Cleveland is restoring Liliuokalani to her throne and harmony in his party, he ought to try how it would do to restore confidence in business circles in his own native land.—Philadelphia Press.

SAVED BY VAN ALEN.

On the Next Deal Grover Can Make Better Terms. Detroit Tribune.

The President sank into a chair and mopped the perspiration from his forehead. "Hoke," he exclaimed, "the generosity of a noble soul was all that saved me. The Secretary of the Interior moved his lips courteously. "Your Excellency," he murmured."
"Yes, Hoke," Mr. Cleveland continued,
breathing very hard, "if it hadn't been

for the noble soul to which I have just alluded I should have made a mistake. An error, Hoke. Think of it, Hoke. If that had occurred I don't believe I would have dared look my constituency in the face. You who have not known me long enough to adore me, cannot realize what a shock it would cause certain people in this country to learn that after all I am fallible. The President looked haggard. "But happily, Hoke, a noble soul has

come to the rescue and averted the danger. I refer to Mr. Van Alen and his declination of the Italian mission. Now Mr. Van Alen, Hoke, comes from a commercial family. He knew when he bought the mission to the court of Humbert for \$50,000, he was getting it dirt cheap. He knows better than do the monetary value of commodities and he might have cheated me just as wel as not. But what does this noble soul do? He declines to take the mission. It is a most generous thing to do. I do not Mr. Cleveland raised his hands deprecat

"-to appear in the light of cutting rates on foreign missions. Heaven forbid. But for Mr. Van Alen's delicate generosity, however, I should now be posing in just that unenviable light. It is difficult for me to express my emotions at this time, Hoke. I am just too grateful for anything, as the mugwumps would put it. You may depend upon it I won't get caught again in that

The President rose to his feet. "Your Excellency."

Don't let me hear any more triffing remarks concerning monocles and short trousers. They may hide true nobility of char-The Secretary of the Interior bowed.

The Iron Hall. Boston Transcript. The Iron Hall has reached the end of its row at last and is numbered among the things that were. The Iron Hall was the

mother of the endowment brood, and it had lived to see most of its children dead, and those which remain hastening to join their sisters in the graveyard. There is a marked example of retributive justice in the history of the Iron Hall. It was so prosperous for awhile that its patent was infringed upon right and left by men who believed they could beat the Iron Hall at its own game, by emphasizing the glaring absurdity upon which the Iron Hall was founded, and beat it they did for awhile, thanks to the services and influence of eminent counsel and the lavish use of money, and the Iron Hall has fived long enough to attend the funerals of nearly all the orders that set up in business upon its thunder.

He Allows Democrats to Kick. columbus Republican.

A laborer in wood who has enjoyed the distinction of being a "skilled mechanic." said this morning that under Republican rule his wages increased until he was receiving \$2.50 a day, and was satisfied. Just after election he received notice that a reduction in his wages of 10 per cent. had been made, bringing his wages down to \$2.25 a day. Next came a cut of an hour on the day, making 251/2 cents off his wages. In a few weeks another hour's time was taken off, and he now gets \$1.80 a daywhen there is any work for him to do. He did not vote wrong, and says his conscience is clear. He says that he is leaving the kicking for his Democratic associates, and that they are doing a right clever job of it.

More Nepotism.

New York Commercial Advertiser Secretary Herbert has appointed his son--law, Benjamin Micou, an Alabama youth o fortune and to fame unknown, to be chief clerk of the Navy Department. The son-in-law knows rothing whatever of the usiness he will be called upon to attend to, but other clerks in the department, among whom the Secretary should have found his chief clerk, can show him how while he draws the salary. Of course civil service shrieked when Micou was summoned, but civil service ought to be getting used to this sort of thing.

Not Built That Way.

A letter received at LaPorte from Hon. William H. Calkins, ex-Congressman from the Thirteenth district, refutes the statement given circulation by the Democratic press that his affiliations henceforth would be with the Gresham wing of the Democratic party. Surprise is expressed by Mr Calkins that such a statement should gain publicity. The letter leaves little doubt as to the loyalty of the ex-Hoosier Congressman to Republican r inciples.

Three Democratic Utterances.

Philadelphia Inquirer. It was the late William M. Tweed, of "Tammany ring" fame, who asked "What "Tammany ring" fame, who asked "What the ministry as soon as Mr. Scotch-Irish are you going to do about it? "It was John submits the evidence. If I am the kind of McKane, the Democratic "boss" Gravesend, who remarked, "Injunctions But it remained for Grodon't go here." ver Cleveland, President of the United States, to beseech Contributer Van Alen not to yield to the "noise and clamor" of the American people.

Down East Sarcasm.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

A fifteen-year-old girl was arrested for horse-stealing at Kokomo, Ind., the other day. Papers of that State comment that she is the youngest female ever arrested in Indiana for that offense, but omit the interesting information as to what was the previous age limit for women horse thieves out there, and the estimated number of women in the business.

"Tom" Reed's Query. Washington Special.

"Tom" Reed had just finished reading the Van Alen correspondence this morning, and was on his way to the Capitol when he met one of the Washington correspondents, and stopped him and asked: "Have the other parties to the transaction resigned yet?"

Prospect for Watterson. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. And now, even Cleveland admits that the prosperity of the country may demand a

continues much longer it will be necessary to place Henry Watterson in a padded room. The Mugwump View. New York Evening Post.

ittle protection in its tariff. If this thing

President is discredited with that portion of the public whose good opinion has been to him during the last ten eventful years his proudest boast and strongest defense.

Unaccountable.

Mr. Van Alen has resigned, and the

Detroit Tribune. It will always remain a matter of wonder how so patriotic a sentiment as the desire for the completion of the Nicaraguan canal under American auspices crept into Mr. Cleveland's message.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Well, an income tax will not bear so hard upon anyone as it would have borne a year ago. All the incomes, big and little, have shrunk since the Democratic party began to exert its influence.

One Consolation.

Why This Omission? New York Tribune

Not a word in the message about the "infamous federal election laws!" And it was on that issue, according to good Democratic

Did he forget it.

Useful Information. Philadelphia Record. Boastful paragraphs about the oldest bank cashier are appearing in print, and methodical bank robbers are pasting them

authority, that Mr. Cleveland was elected,

in their scrap books for future reference.

Democratic Grammar. Boston Transcript. "The position the United States hold" (not holds), says the President in his message.

REV. MR. CARSTENSEN

Writes an Open Letter to One of His Numerous A. P. A. Critics,

In Which He Stands by His Recent Sermon and Invites His Critics to Show Wherein He Was Wrong.

An Open Letter to "Navarre." My Dear Sir-I regret very much that I am ignorant of your name and address. I read your letter in last Saturday's Journal with great interest, because it bore evidence of having been written by a gentleman of intelligence and sincerity. It is pleasing also to note your claim to familfarity with the American Protective Association. Your brethren of the order who have done me the honor to notice my sermon of Nov. 26 in communications to the press, as well as in private anonymous letters, have not laid special claim to being "posted" on any subject. It was fitting that they should not. I recognize in you the only one of my unknown critics who writes like a man of education as well as good breeding, and, therefore, the only one

to whom I can consistently make any re-

You attribute my opinion of the American Protective Association to "lack of information or prejudiced reasoning on the subject," and you aver that I have "failed to grasp the true purport of the movement." You then define your position thus: "Our great fight is for politics devoid of church control, the preservation of the integrity of our puble schols and the restriction of undesirable foreign immigration." I should like to grasp your hand and let you understand how cordially I agree with you. In the very sermon to which you allude I said as distinctly as I knew now that in the main and within certain limits I accepted all the principles which the A. P. A. sets forth publicly. The Journal so reported me, and reported me correctly. But I also said, what I now reiterate, that I deprecated the reprehensible methods of the A. P. A. So far as the A. P. A. has to do with politics I must keep silent in the pulpit, because the pulpit is not the hustings, but so far as the A. P. A. has to do with truth and righteousness, or the reverse of these, I have the right to speak in my church. Now, my dear sir, in all candor and sincerity, will you tell me why your newspaper organ publishes a forged document, purporting to be a papal encyclical, and after the leading Protestant papers have denounced the fraud your organ makes no apology or retraction? you call this fair play? A correspondent calling himself "A Protestant American." in to-day's Journal virtually admits the forgery, but condones the offense. You are

well "posted," Mr. Navarre-what is your Your newspaper organ also reiterates the charge that Roman Catholics teach that priests cannot sin. It declares that the asertion "is in the mouth of every Catho-It ought not to be difficult to produce one Roman Catholic who will say this. If you have any influence with your paper will you persuade it to name just one Romanist who ever said that Pope or priest could not sin? I reject papal infallibility as positively as you do, but this is not papal, much less priestly, impeccability. Do you think it right, or is it good "politics," to reiterate false charges like these? Is there not enough in Romanism that is weak and erroneous, are there not enough accusations that are true, without resorting to untruth? Let me ask you, also, if you approve of the attempt to hold up to ridicule or opprobrium such consecrated women as the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity? You and I have a right to agree that superior motherhood is better than mother superiorship, but we have no right to caricature the mother superior at her prayers, and it is only because I want to use as temperate language as possible in this letter that I do not characterize, as unseemliness celebrated cartoons, I ask you, my dear sir, do you think of using the crucifix-the symbol of your redemption and mine-and the motto I. H. S .- "Jesus, the Savior of Mankind"-what do you think of using these to

serve a caricature? FURTHER INQUIRIES, I might occupy much more space than I am willing to ask for in allusions to the last number of your "A. P. A. paper," as it is popularly called; but there are some things which I do not quite understand. You are well "posted." Will you kindly explain what the following paragraph on page 1. column 2. means?

"We will caution him that the editor of the Loyal American, as of every other newspaper man, does not possess that in fallibility which we are fighting and while liable to mistake, it is not the intention to allow it of fewer than necessary.

I quote verbatim et literatim. Of course, I do not hold you responsible for everything which the editor and contributors say in the columns of the Loyal American; but will you be good enough to tell me in that paper fairly represents the intellectual attainments of the average A. P. A. man? And may I ask you, further, if it is one of your unpublished principles that your members should conceal their identity? I ask this because it seems to me that a man of courage who desired to apply such epithets to another as one correspondent of that paper does to me, would not sneak behind the sobriquet of "Scotch-Irish." Will you do me the favor to say to Mr. Scotch-Irish that if I have circulated any slanders Bishop Knickerbacker will depose me from man that he represents me, it is his duty to expose me to the public and have me unfrocked. Why is it, sir, that none of these letters are signed? Why do you yourself take the name of a Protestant who abjured protestantism at the threat of Catherine de Medici? Why do my critics take refuge in the lion's skin of "A Protestant American," or disguise themselves in bols of unknown quantities, like "XX." hide under the shield of the Greek Aipha! Why do your men write me obscene and threatening letters which they are afraid to sign? How is it that not one of your number has been manly enough to come to me personally, or to write to me over his signature, and say, "You are wrong; let me set you right." If you will do this, Mr. "Navarre," I will withdraw any criticism which you prove to be unjust, and will apologize if in any instance I have been unfair. I have never had any man say to me, "I belong to the A. P. A." Why is this? You are well "posted." I look in vain for a list of members of your council here. Your paper does not give the name even of the secretary. Other secret societies publish officers and members-Odd Fellows, Knights of Masons. Pythias are all proud and justiy proud, of their membership. Why are A. P. so secretive? Why do they try to "stab in the dark?" Was any reform ever furthered

by such tactics? Is any good work ever

'done in a corner?'

DID NOT CALL HARD NAMES. I have never applied the epithets "traitors" and "assassins" to members of the A. P. A. I cannot be responsible for the mistakes of reporters; but let me say that the report of my sermon in the Journal was made from notes which I revised. By that report I stand. I did not use the epithets which others have attributed to me; but let me add that when I do find it necessary to call hard names I shall do it like a man and not like a sneak. I do not want to weary you, Mr. Navarre, but will you or any other intelligent and reputable citizen claim that in order to accomplish such ends as are set forth as A. P. A. "principles," such means as you take are either honorable, wise or patriotic? Will you say that it is right for you to swear "I will not employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity if I can procure the services of a Protestant?" If you do not so swear, will you deny it? Let me quote what Dr. Washington Gladden, a Protestant minister in Columbus, O., a man of national reputation for character and ability, has to say about your proscriptive methods. He used much stronger language than I did, for he said that the methods of the A. P. A. "are malicious, devilish and perfectly asinine." And again: "I think that the man who makes the religious belief of his neighbor the ground for political proscription, has but a dim notion of what the Christian law requires; but when he goes further than this -when, in the presence of God and man, he lays his hand on his heart and swears that he will never employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity, if the services of a Protestant can be secured, thus deliberately conspiring with others to prevent honest people from getting a living by their labor because they differ with him in religious beiief, then he has, in my judgment, disqualified himself for a Christian teacher. . . . Such oaths and the ideas that underlie them are anti-republican and anti-Christian, * * radically opposed to all that is fundamental in Christianity."

men in the ranks of organized labor who are A. P. A.'s? I ask because I do not comprehend how a man can discharge his obligations to organized labor and not violate his oath to the A. P. A. And now, my dear sir, I end by expressing again the wish that I could call you by your name. The best thing I know of the A. P. A. is that it includes a gentleman like yourself in its membership. Possibly, there are other gentlemen; I hope so, for, judging of your associates by their letters and by the editorial utterances of your or-

good enough to tell me if there are any

gan, you must be very lonely. This will be my final word in print on this subject unless you can show me wherein I am wrong and wherein I should retract. Meanwhile, I pray that if I am wrong, the God of truth will set me right, but if I am right, may bring you and your A. P. A. brethren to repentance and a better mind. May we all have more of that charity which "thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth." May we know and realize that Protestant and Roman Catholic together framed the Declaration of Independence, and that the battlefields of our sunny South, baptized with the noblest blood the earth ever drank, mingled Protestant and Roman Catholic blood in that libation which secured the perpetuity of union and liberty. Yours, very truly, G. A. CARSTENSEN.

NEAL SPEAKS AT LAST

St. Paul's Church, Indianapolis, Dec. 6.

It Has Taken Him Over a Month to Learn What Struck Him.

Pensioners, the A. P. A., Disgruntled Patriots, Etc., Defeated Him-Pleased with the Tariff Bill.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.-Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, defeated by Governor Mc-Kinley, and the author of the plank in the Democratic platform to the effect that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, has been approached repeatedly since the election to say something about public affairs, but only consented to-day to talk about the Wilson bill. He said: "I have not examined in detail the provisions of the bill, but the bill as a whole, with the exception of the provision relating to the bounty on sugar, meets with my hearty approval. I feel gratified that the Democratic members of the ways and means committee had the courage to prepare such a bill, but am sorry that they felt constrained to make any concession whatever on the sugar question. I hope the bill will be speedily passed by both houses of Congress, but that it will be so amended before its passage as to repeal outright the provisions of the McKinley law authorizing the payment of the bounty of 2 cents per pound on sugar. The payment of such bounty is radically wrong, and 1 am not in favor of palliating a wrong or recognizing it even for a limited period of time. Besides, free sugar will save to the people the ten million dollars now annually paid as bounty to the sugar producers of the country. I especially com-mend the bill putting coal, iron ore, lumber and wool on the free list.' "Do you consider the bill in accord with

the tariff plank of the Chicago platform written by yourself?" "I do, with the exception I have named. regard it as a step well taken in fulillment of the pledge made to the people the Democratic party in that platform A failure to enact this bill or some bill tending to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis into a law in the near future will in my judgment, impair the strength o the Democratic party and endanger its prospects for retaining control of the government

Mr. Neal said that it was absurd to claim that Ohio, in the late election, indorsed the McKinley law. The people were controlled their final action by other questions. Ninety-five per cent, of all changes in votes from the Democratic to the Republican party can be charged to the pension question, and for this the administration at Washington was directly responsible. action of the pension department in the matter of suspensions was utterly indeensible. The Democratic party, to regain the confidence of the old soldiers and pensioners, must do that which ought to have been done years ago, pass a service pension law, giving a pension to every honorably discharged Union soldier. Such a law wil forever take the pension question out of politics. The sooner it is passed the better. "The new order, known as the A. P. A., was the factor that most largely contributed to the change in the votes of the remaining 5 per cent. of Democrats who voted the Republican ticket. The principal cause of the large stay-at-home vote in the Democratic party was the general dissatisfaction and disgust with the action of President Cleveland and his subordinates in retaining Republicans in office and keeping Demo-crats out. Ninety per cent. of the Democrats who stayed at home did so, am satisfied, on this account. The delay in the Senate in acting on the silver bill, the closing of factories, the depressed agricultural interests and kindred causes in fluenced the other 10 per cent, of the non-Democratic voters. That the tariff was not the principal factor is shown by the fact that I, as a reported free-trader, received 4.700 or 4.800 more votes than any other

TO REFORM POOTBALL

candidate on the Democratic ticket.'

Veteran Players Will Endeavor to Eliminate Objectionable Features.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 6.-Some radical changes in the game of football seem assured before another season begins. Yale veteran players, including Walter Camp, are eager to assist in the proposed reform. Were the Intercollegiate Football Association still in existence a meeting would undoubtedly be held and the changes discussed and adopted. Now, however, an unfortunate state of affairs exists. With no league of the leading football colleges of the country, and an unawarded championship this year, the prospects for speedy concerted action looking toward reform are unpromising. It is probable that a congress of the leading colleges of the country will be called within a few months to abolish the unde-

sirable features of the game. The Yale coachers unanimously express themselves in favor of prohibiting the mass plays, especially those of the flying impetus nature. Players, coachers and spectators alike at Yale condemned these as ineffective, dangerous and uninteresting. Playing must be more open, they say. As spectators called for more batting and baserunning in baseball, so they are clamoring for the old-time drop kicks, punts, long passes and runs. It is thought here that a new system of scoring will be required to secure these. First of all, the rudimentary try for goal after a touchdown will be abolished. This has no earthly connection now with scientific football, and will most probably be dropped from the rules of the game before another year. Encouragement for drop kicking is likely to be given by making the score of a goal from the field equal to a touchdown, though this latter point is,

The Yale faculty are very much dissatisfied with the game and its physical consequences this year, and the feeling among the students here is that, unless the objectionable features are promptly abolished, a faculty vote may be looked for abolishing the game altogether.

Probably Lynched.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 6.-R. F. mith, a storekeeper at the little town of Berlin, was clubbed to death and his store plundered alast night. Bloodhounds took a trail leading to the cabin of Jack Smith, colored, where some of the stolen goods were found. Officers started for Selma and a mob started in pursuit. The negro has probably been lynched. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6 .- It is reported that a negro was lynched at Vanndale, Ark., Sunday. He is said to have been guilty of a

heinous offense. Will Not Get \$18,000 a Year.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 6.-In the United States District Court to-day Judge Dundy enied an application of the receivers of the Union Pacific for an order fixing their salaries at \$18,000 each per annum. The judge also made an order requiring the re-States depositories. They were instructed to turn over to the treasury of the road sufficient funds to operate the corporation.

Lewelling's Friends Released. FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 6 .- The police authorities here express their intention of llowing the suggestions of the circular issued by Governor Lewelling in reference to a certain class of tramps. This morning the Populist police judge departed from Just one more question, Mr. Navarre: the old methods of disposing of tramps who were arraigned before him by ordering the Your newspaper is printed at what is Some crazy "reformers" are screaming This is the Democratic grammar on the sub- known in the craft as a "rat" office-one release of three Kansas City tramps who

which employs nonunion men. Will you be | were arrested in a Memphis box car.